THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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THE MOUNTAINEER

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TO THE LIVING—FOR THE DEAD.

BY LILIAN HOPE.

Hushed is the song of sadness—
Stilled are the gleeful tones—
Grief in the steps of gladness,
Follows with sobs and moans,
Wails from the hearts that are chilled by despair,
Burthen the pitying, tremulous air.

Mourn for the loved departed,
Weep for the early dead—
Silent his dreamless slumber,
Narrow and cold his bed.
Friends in their agony, tearful and pale,
Bend o'er his grave in the shadowy vale.

Suffering, heart-broken mother,
Weeping has dimmed your eye,
To you there is naught of beauty
Left upon earth or sky.
Day seemeth night and the sunlight is gloom,
Now that his young head lies low in the tomb.

Sorrowing, grief-stricken father,
Ne'er have I known your boy,
Yet to the home of his childhood.
I know that his presence brought joy.
Oh, you had cherished such hopes for the dead,
Hopes for the *future*, alas! they have fled.

Mourners, your hearts are lonely,
In garments of heaviness dressed,
But think of your loved one only,
As being forever at rest.
Can you not leave him beneath the green sod,
Calmly to go to the angels and God?

Lives are not long in passing,
Wait for a few brief years,
Then in the life eternal,
Joy will succeed to tears.
Then on the better, more beautiful shore,
You'll meet with the dear one gone before!

THE NEW ORLEANS CONFLAGRATION.

We copy from the New Orleans "Picayune" of Oct. 24, the particulars of the great fire which occurred in that city on the previous day:

"We have to record to-day another of those disastrous conflagrations, by which whole squares of property are swept away, and the wealth accumulated by years of toil and honest industry is destroyed in a few hours. One of the most thriving sections of the Fourth District, containing some of the finest buildings, looks this morning like a barren waste, where smoking ruins are the only signs left that dwellings once stood there.

"Shortly before 11 o'clock last night the fire broke out in a store on the lower side of Magazine street, between Felicity and St. Mary streets. The wind blew fresh and the conflagration extended rapidly from house to house, crossing streets and vacant lots, and spreading in various directions. In vain the firemen used all possible exertions, and made the best use of the little water that could be procured in that neighborhood. As they checked the conflagration on one point it raged fiercer on another, and in a few hours an area of five squares was a prey to the flames. The buildings fronting on Constance, between Felicity and St. Mary streets, from the middle of the block to the corner of St. Mary, were destroyed. The whole front on Magazine, between St. Mary and St. Andrew, and crossing this street as far up as the buildings of the St. Elizabeth Asylum and the St. Alphonsus Church, also fell a prey to the raging element. Its course was there checked by the brick walls of the church and asylum mentioned; these fine buildings were fortunately not injured.

"The triangular block between St. Mary, Constance, and Magazine streets, entirely built of brick, and occupied by stores and shops of different descriptions, was entirely destroyed. On the other side of Magazine street the fire took a straight direction toward Camp street, destroying all that half of the square fronting on St. Mary street. The new Market-House, on the triangle between St. Mary, Camp, Magazine, and St. Andrew, was reduced to ashes, only half a dozen of the entire row of iron pillars being now left standing. The other triangular buildings, between the Market and Camp street, was also burned to the ground. From St. Mary to St. Andrew streets, one-half of the large square was burned down, from the angle on Magazine street to the line of continuation of Camp street. The square bounded by St. Andrew, Josephine, Magazine, and Camp was entirely destroyed, with the exception of one small frame building at the corner of Josephine and Camp streets, which remained as a proof of the capricious course of the fire.

"The squares destroyed contained many fine residences, some but lately constructed—the greater portion brick buildings. The triangular block mentioned and nearly all the buildings fronting on Magazine, St. Mary, and Camp, in the immediate neighborhood of the market, were occupied by stores, groceries and coffeehouses, bookstores, drug-shops, dry goods, &c. The list of property-holders owning the burned section is too considerable for publication, and we will only give the estimates, based upon the assessment rolls. We are indebted to Mr. Watkins for much information in the matter.

"The average loss in buildings we estimate $159,000; the stock in the different stores and shops cannot fall short of $80,000, and the market-house cost $27,000. We have here a total of $257,000, and if we add to this the numerous improvements to the grounds, the furniture destroyed in many of the finest residences, and the damage to neighboring buildings, we will find that the loss passes $300,000. So far as we have been able to ascertain, two-thirds of this, or over two-thirds, is covered by insurance, divided among our various Companies."

The "Picayune" of the 25th says:

"The scene to-day in the vicinity of the Magazine Market conflagration is most melancholy. From five squares the smouldering ruins emit dull, choaking smoke, and amid the ashes and glowing cinders thousands of articles of merchandise still appear. The whole waste is a scene of the most indescribable confusion. Broken furniture in the streets, fragments of articles of great value on the sidewalks and wherever the tongue of fire had not passed; tumbling walls still hot with the midnight flame, and houseless families, eager to recover some of their lost goods, jaded with toil, and anxious and gloomy, combine to make a picture of ruin that is touching. In no part of the city could a fire have occurred that in a few hours could have seriously affected so large a number of laborious, enterprising, and prosperous people as at the Magazine Market."

MR. LOWE ON BALLOONING.

A CARD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1859.

In yielding to the request of friends, who have desired me to make some explicit statement of my purpose in undertaking a transatlantic voyage, I deem the occasion appropriate for an expression, in general terms, of my views on the art of ballooning. That the air-ship, City of New York, will accomplish the desired end, I have no reason to doubt; nor can I see what obstacles can be thrown in the way of the successful progress of the undertaking, which the ample means placed at my command will not permit me to overcome. It is my intention to cross the Atlantic with a view to practical experiment and careful observation, and whether the attempt shall prove a success or a failure, it will at least have served the purpose of throwing new light upon the theory of aeronautics.

The impression seems to have become prevalent that no essential improvements in the art of ballooning have been effected since the era of the experiments instituted by the brothers Montgolfier; that the efforts of modern aeronauts have resulted in no decided advance upon the discoveries of the last century; and that no practical effect can follow the most successful attempts to navigate aerial vessels.

This skepticism fails to do justice to the parties who have given their time and attention to the science of aeronautics; for while it is admitted that the progress of the art has been slow, and that the intricacies of a delicate problem have not yet been fully mastered, it would be idle to deny that our knowledge of the currents of the air has been greatly enlarged by practical experiment, and by the investigation of distinguished scientific men, or that an actual improvement has taken place in the construction and management of balloons. That no more rapid progress has been made is perhaps due to the fact that seven-eighths of the whole number of persons engaged in the pursuit of the art are not practical investigators, but merely exhibitors, whose highest ambition is satisfied by pecuniary reward, and whose essays in ballooning are confined to limited ascentions. During the past fifty years at least three thousand balloon ascentions have taken place in different parts of the United States, and, including aeronauts and passengers, some eight thousand persons have made aerial voyages of greater or less duration. Of this whole number it is not an unfair estimate to say that hardly one-eighth have partaken at all of a scientific character; and yet, in the face of this fact, enough has been shown to prove that the dangers of aeronautic voyages are not equivalent to those of other modes of travel, for, while the experiments in ballooning have most commonly been conducted by inexperienced persons, but a single life has been lost, and that catastrophe was occasioned by sheer carelessness. I refer to the case of Mr. Thurston.

I do not claim the credit of originating theories on the existence of air-currents. Twenty years since Mr. Charles Green, a veteran aeronaut, declared, of the result of various experiments which he had undertaken, that a continual current, setting from west to east, always existed in the atmosphere; similar observations were subsequently made by French aeronauts; and, in this country, Prof. Wise discovered the existence of the current in the course of his early ballooning experiments. My own experience, whenever I have attained any considerable altitude, has verified this theory. Later investigations, however, have proved that this easterly current does not always exist at the same altitude. It may generally be found by ascending to the hight of two and a half miles, but is not unfrequently encountered at an altitude of only one mile. It is by seeking this great air-current that the transatlantic voyage must be accomplished.

No aeronaut will claim that balloons can be made useful for local travel, so long as we are obliged to depend upon the process of displacing air for lifting the burthen; for the obvious reason that no mechanical propelling power, attached to a body so large as a balloon, would give any headway, even in a moderate breeze. But for long voyages, and for crossing the Atlantic, nothing, I think, can be better than the common balloon, provided with attachments, like those I have already invented, or something better for the same purpose. I do not pretend that I have brought aerial navigation to perfection; nor do I believe that any one person will perfect it. No single individual developed the scientific application of steam power, or brought the magnetic telegraph to its present state of completeness, and the same remark applies to the art of ballooning. It is time, however, that some one should make a bold push, permitting the world to give its verdict as it will, and endeavor to effect some practical demonstration which shall revive the spirit of inquiry and investigation. If nothing is done but to talk and theorize, or to make an occasional excursion, the aeronautic art will ever remain where it is.

Some people may think that I am insane, rash, or a seeker after fame, but this is not the case. I have for two years cooly considered the subject, and have provided for every contingency. I intended to make my first trip across the ocean entirely a private undertaking; but finding that the amount of expense to be incurred would overtax my personal means, I have been compelled to announce a public exhibition while preparing for the voyage. I am confident of success for various reasons:

First—I have a large balloon, which has a capacity of 725,000 cubic feet; therefore, should the envelope be no more perfect than those which are usually constructed, it will retain its power for a longer period.

Second—I have devised mechanical appliances for raising and lowering the balloon while in the air, without expenditure of the lifting power.

Third—I have invented an apparatus for indicating the different currents below, so that advantage can be taken of these currents should I find myself going too far north or south. Should any accident occur, or should the balloon machinery fail to accomplish its work, the metallic life-boat, which will be suspended below the car, is rigged with sails, and will prove sufficiently strong to endure any sea.

It is true I would have preferred another season of the year for undertaking this first great experiment of transatlantic aerial navigation, but should this first attempt at an exploring expedition, as I term it, not prove entirely successful, I shall not be discouraged, nor deterred from instituting experiments, with a view to ascertain the cause of failure and the remedy therefor. I shall be supplied with all the philosophical apparatus necessary to take meterological observations. If aerial navigation is ever perfected, it will be accomplished by perseverance, even in the midst of opposition and detraction. I am willing to take the risk, and if I can do anything to add, in however small a measure, to the store of our scientific knowledge, I shall feel amply repaid.

I have no doubt, but cherish a fervent hope, that the time is not far distant when we can travel in the air without the aid of balloons for a buoyant force. I have already devised a plan for an aerial carriage, which can be navigated at a high rate of speed as soon as a propelling power can be discovered, the weight of which shall be but one third of that we now employ. It only requires some shrewd and intelligent inventor to do this, and aerial navigation will become a practical science.

T. S. C. LOWE.

If the weather proves favorable, the work of inflating the balloon will begin to-day. At all events, the public will be admitted to inspect the machine.—[N. Y. Tribune.

LETTER FROM NAPOLEON III. TO THE KING OF SARDINIA ON THE REGENERATION OF ITALY.

MONSIEUR MON FRERE: I write to-day to your Majesty, in order to set forth to you the present situation of affairs, to remind you of the past, and to settle with you the course which ought to be followed for the future. The circumstances are grave; it is requisite to lay aside illusions and sterile regrets, and to examine carefully the real state of affairs. Thus, the question is not now whether I have done well or ill in making peace at Villafranca, but rather to obtain from the treaty results the most favorable for the pacification of Italy and for the repose of Europe.

Before entering on the discussion of this question, I am anxious to recall once more to your Majesty the obstacles which rendered every definitive negotiation and every definitive treaty so difficult.

In point of fact, war has often fewer complications than peace. In the former, two interests only are in presence of each other—the attack and the defense; in the latter, on the contrary, the point is to reconcile a multitude of interests, often of an opposite character. That is what actually occurred at the moment of the peace. It was necessary to conclude a treaty that should secure in the best manner possible the independence of Italy, which should satisfy Piedmont and the wishes of the population, and yet which should not wound the Catholic sentiment or the rights of the Sovereigns in which Europe felt an interest.

I believe, then, that if the Emperor of Austria wished to come to a frank understanding with me, with a view of bringing about this important result, the causes of the antagonism which for centuries had divided these two empires would disappear, and that the regeneration of Italy would be effected by common accord, and without further bloodshed.

I now state what are, in my opinion, the essential conditions of that regeneration:

Italy is to be composed of several independent States, united by a federal bond.

Each of these States to adopt a particular representative system and salutary reforms.

The Confederation to then ratify, the principle of Italian nationality; to have but one flag, but one system of Customs, and one currency.

The directing center to be at Rome, which should be composed of representatives named by the Sovereigns from a list prepared by the Chambers, in order that, in this species of Diet, the influence of the reigning families suspected of a leaning toward Austria should be counterbalanced by the element resulting from election.

By granting to the Holy Father the honorary Presidency of the Confederation, the religious sentiment of Catholic Europe would be satisfied, the moral influence of the Pope would be increased throughout Italy, and would enable him to make concessions in conformity with the legitimate wishes of the populations. Now, the plan which I had formed at the moment of making peace may still be carried out if your Majesty will employ your influence in promoting it. Besides, a considerable advance has been already made in that direction.

The cession of Lombardy with a limited debt is an accomplished fact.

Austria has given up her right to keep garrisons in the strong places of Piacenza, Ferrara, and Commachio.

The rights of the Sovereigns have, it is true, been reserved, but the independence of Central Italy has also been guaranteed, inasmuch as all idea of foreign intervention has been formally set aside; and, lastly, Venetia is to become a province purely Italian. It is the real interest of your Majesty, as of the Peninsula, to second me in the development of the plan, in order to obtain from it the best results, for your Majesty cannot forget that I am bound by the treaty; and I cannot, in the Congress which is about to open, withdraw myself from my engagements. The part of France is traced beforehand.

We demand that Parma and Palacenza shall be united to Piedmont, because this territory is, in a strategical point of view, indispensable to her.

We demand that the Duchess of Parma shall be called to Modena.

That Tuscany, augmented, perhaps, by a portion of territory, shall be restored to the Grand Duke Ferdinand.

That a system of moderate (sage) liberty shall be adopted in all the States of Italy.

That Austria shall frankly disengage herself from an incessant cause of embarrassment for the future, and that she shall consent to complete the nationality of Venetia, by creating not only a separate representation and administration, but also an Italian army. We demand that the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera shall be regarded as federal fortresses.

And, lastly, that a Confederation, based on the real wants, as well as on the traditions of the Peninsula, to the exclusion of every foreign influence, shall consolidate the fabric of the independence of Italy.

I shall neglect nothing for the attainment of this great result. Let your Majesty be convinced of it, my sentiments will not vary, and so far as the interests of France are not opposed to it, I shall always be happy to serve the cause for which we have combated together.—[Palace of St Cloud, 20th of October, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEAVY VERDICT.—In the ejectment suit of Cutter against the heirs of Mullauphy, at St. Louis, the jury rendered a verdict of $40,000 damages for withholding the land, and a monthly rental of $733. The eleven fifteenths of the tract in dispute is valued at $600,000.

EARTHQUAKE.—A shock of an earthquake was felt at 3 o'clock on Wednesday at Machias, Calais and Eastport, in Maine, and St. George's, St. Andrew's and St. John's, N. B.—[Baltimore, Sun, Nov. 5.

Malthus has found a new disciple in the person of M. Joseph Garnier of the Paris publishing firm, Garnier, Freres & Guillaumin, who has lately published "Der Progres de la Population."

Eurico Lemini, who took a patriotic part in the Italian movement in 1848, particularly at Curtatone and Rome, has recently been appointed Italian tutor of the Prince of Wales.

The late Mr. I. K. Brunel, the engineer, was a rich man. His personal property alone was worth $400,000.

Edward Everett having been requested to preside at a meeting in behalf of the Indians, and told that the spirit of Daniel Webster had requested him to do so, replied, "that a very long and ardent friendship had existed between himself and Mr. Webster, and he could not consent to receive any communication from him through a third party."

Joseph Hume's statue in front of the Townhouse of Montrose, was inaugurated Sept. 24, in the presence of 10,000 people, and with great solemnity, all the shops being closed, and Provost Napier delivering the oration.

The Hon. John B. Haskin reached Washington on the 31st ultimo. He has rented the beautiful mansion formerly occupied by Judge Douglas, near the Capitol, and almost adjoining the present residence of the latter. Haskin, says a correspondent of *The Press*, continues to be an unconquered and unconquerable "rebel."

THE PRINCE OF WALES COMING.—The Montreal Pilot has it on authority, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the colonial secretary, and other distinguished personages, will visit Canada in the end of May or the beginning of June next. The formal opening of the Victoria Bridge will then take place.

FUGITIVES.—The Rochester Express states that twelve fugitive slaves crossed the suspension bridge at Niagara, on Saturday evening last, and they "were part of a large shipment which left Alexandria, Va., about the time of the Harper's Ferry insurrection."

INTERMARRIAGE.—Since the French troops have been stationed in Italy, it is said that more marriages have taken place between them and Italian women, than occurred between the Austrians and Italians in forty-five years of occupation.

INCREASE OF COLORED PERSONS.—Twenty years ago the number of colored men in Canada West was 3,400; now there are more than 40,000. In four months after the passage of the fugitive slave law 10,000 poured into the country.

CIDER-MAKING WITHOUT PRESSING.—It is stated that a man at Parkersburg, Va., is successful in making cider by the following process: He grinds the apples, and fills casks with one end open, the bottom having some sticks and straw, like a leach-tub for ashes. On the pomace he pours as much water as it would yield juice by pressure, and that displaces the juice, and sends it to the bottom, from which, after two days, it is drawn by opening the faucet, and as the cider is heavier than water, it runs off at first pure. The pomace, too, having an affinity for water, absorbs that which displaces the natural juice, and leaves the pomace quite tasteless.—This process may be useful to persons who have a few apples and no cider-press.

The rope upon which Blondin performed his feats has been cut up into pieces for keepsakes, and sold at high figures, to the Atlantic cable.

The New York Commercial says that an old-fashioned English clock, out of repair, belonging to the estate of a deceased gentleman named Benham, was lately purchased for $10 from a tradesman who bought it at auction for 50 cents. In making repairs upon the back of the clock, the last purchaser discovered a roll of English bank notes of the value of about $10,000.

THE MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1859.

THE LEGISLATURE AND ITS FURNISHINGS.

These are times of retrenchment. The government seems inclined to be economical. We have no objections. We are attached to economy, and are advocates of financial reforms. We feel honored in having the present opportunity of presenting Utah as a most glorious fore-running example. She costs the government within a fraction of nothing.

We were positively delighted on entering the Council Chamber and Representatives' Hall, last Monday, to see the magnificent illustrations of retrenchment all around us. No ridiculous expenditures for carpeting were manifest. The modest plain pine floors were preferable. The invited patronage to chair and cabinet makers was properly spurned. We felt ourselves honored in being permitted to seat our precious, honorable selves in the chairs upon whose arms had reclined the elbows of all the vagrants tried in the Third Judicial District of Utah for nine years. Their dilapidation made them interesting, and their age rendered them subjects of reverence. The desks and tables—shades of the ancient villages of honest penury!—how they compelled us to revert back to you. Narrow, incommodious thrown-together things without locks. Splendid evidences of retrenchment and honesty!

The stationery! Here we found the delightful climax of economy! There was, we must allow, a little rather unpardonable profuseness with the secretaries and clerks. The members of the two houses each received ONE QUILL, four steel-pens; two pen-holders (worth a cent and a half each); about two quires equally distributed in foolscap, inferior post, and note. An inch of sealing-wax was doled out (some said there was an inch and a quarter); and fourteen wafers. By the way, we do not wish to misrepresent matters, the secretaries and clerks received, we are reliably informed, SIX steel pens apiece, and an extra half quire of foolscap. With that we shall not quarrel; we will attribute it to a profuse exercise of generous principles. The inkstands would be made playthings (very disreputable ones too) for school-boys. But they only cost a few cents to government, and they answer the bill. The sand-boxes were fractioned out. We were fortunate enough to receive a fractured one, and a fractional lien upon another. It was through our being unusually lucky.

Some of the members—rebellious creatures that they were!—turned a little indignant, and provided their own furniture. They were too proud—indignant aristocrats!—to sit in a chair, tainted in its occupation by felons; and, it is said, audaciously furnished their own. We also saw an occasional private table. Their superiority, although very common bed-room affairs, rather cast a reflection on the balance. But we were generous, and extended our pardon for the intrusion.

By the way, we forgot to mention the envelopes. There were a few distributed; enough perhaps for a dozen messages or constitutional letters. It was plenty, plenty in these days of retrenchment. The "cost and carriage" on the buff material might be expensive to government, and we are glad of any reduction.

Inquisitiveness in us has never been considered a virtue. Suppose it now to be a vice; we assume the awful responsibility. A few questions then. What have been the appropriations for Utah, and whither have they gone? Have they been disbursed for the benefit of the Territory, or are they concentrated in the "received payments" of private accounts. We don't accuse, but only inquire. In former times, stationery was furnished in needed quantities. The best furniture to be found was procured. Exertions were made and paid for to make the members of the Assembly comparatively comfortable. But those things are among the by-gones.

Would it be treasonable in us to ask the paying departments in the big Capital to compare the bills rendered there with the articles and their cost furnished here? If so we will withdraw the request. But, to speak honestly, we believe that there has been some trifling degree of—we will not say what—going on in these matters. A man's salary is one thing, and perquisites another. We would like to see the balance sheet.

What audacity! Nothing short of the combined wrath of two regiments of dragoons, two regiments of cavalry, ten regiments of infantry, and one or two dozen batteries of artillery should be considered a proper response to our impudence.

Well, we could not help it. The answer, of course, might annihilate us; but the question would be still the same, and still demand an answer.

We do not now advocate alone the rights and claims of Utah, but the interests of all American citizens. We have a sort of half-matured idea that there is a class of men in the Great Republic who suck the milk of one portion of the nation to give them strength and sinew to tread on the necks of the balance. We would not for millions say that our most honorable and high-minded Secretary is one of that class. The display of his accounts current would probably entirely dispel such an idea. Hence it would not be amiss to have those accounts closely scrutinized; of course entirely for the sake of his reputation. Subsequent to the termination of the past session of the legislature, Mr. Hartnett's patriotism led him to the assumption of judicial functions. He in the most dignified manner gave decision as to the length, breadth, heighth, and depth of the term. His decision or judgment might perchance have been as illegal as it was nonsensical. It made no difference. A liberal discount was made from the per diems. Into what public or private coffer did that discount go? Such questions, we hope, will not be boiled up into "constructive treason."

One of the great arguments used in favor of the present system of Territorial Governments, is their inability to sustain themselves and pay their own expenses. Here is a tolerable fair opportunity of testing that question. The rent of halls costs nothing. Are the members so poor that they could not dispense with their trifling per-diem? And how much more would their furniture and stationery cost them than they do now?

To be sure the salaries of officials amount to a considerable item. But wherein does that enhance the Territorial wealth? Does it make one honest, hard-working citizen richer; or add productiveness to one acre of ground in the Territory? Those skilled in "mathematics" may answer the question. We decline the honor.

Yet one word in palliation. His Excellency, our very gentlemanly and esteemed friend Governor Cumming is left in somewhat of a dilemma. His Secretary has abandoned him, and that in the time of pressing business. The abandonment was a happy one; and the happier the sooner it had been effected. He was no help to him, and we believe was an enemy to the administration that gave him his sinecure.

The Governor has been gentlemanly and fair with the legislature. For the benefit of the Territory he has assumed duties that belonged elsewhere, and has discharged those duties, according to our views, as a true Jacksonian Democrat. His own official career, so far as we are informed, defies criticism. We have ever found him a sterling advocate of his Democratic faith. But he is the GOVERNOR and not the Secretary. He is limited in his duties; and has only assumed responsibilities that the government might be subjected to no dishonor. His message has done him no discredit. We believe him to be sincere and honest, and anxious to promote the welfare and peace and happiness of the Territory he governs.

"All's well that ends well."

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Few persons, if any, ever arrived at a very clear conclusion why France and Sardinia went to war with Austria, and probably as few understand the because of Peace. Napoleon—who may be regarded the late war-maker as well as the peace-maker—seemingly conscious of the darkness in which the subject is enshrouded writes a kind of explanatory letter to Victor Emanuel, which contains the pith of the Villa-Franca Treaty, and foreshadows the future policy of France in Italian affairs. We publish the Imperial letter on our first page which will be read with interest by those who read and study the times in which we live. None need, however, conclude that the dictum of "the Nephew of his Uncle" is all that is to be said on Italian affairs. Napoleon may marshal to the battle field an army, second to none in the world, and his missiles of death may spread like the pestiferous simoon of the desert, till his enemies fall before him in unnumbered thousands, yet is he but a man, and a player on the stage of life. There are phases in that life, like the ebbing and the flowing of the tide, which men make not, but profit by, and to that tide—

"Which, taken at the ebb
Leads on to fortune"—

there are also bounds. Monarchs may revel in blood, and flushed with victory may forget that they are mortals, and may forget that the peoples have destinies as well as themselves. Napoleon the Elder, a greater genius, and greater general, than his name sake, the present encumbent of the throne of France, learned the lesson too late.

To every fact there is a fulness, and to every thing its bounds. The thunderbolt launched, no arm can stay its progress, nor change its course till its own inherent strength is consumed. Liberty was the Emperor's watchword as he invited around him the representatives of oppressed and down-trodden nationalities. The nation's conscripts gladly swelled his battalions; humming anew within themselves the soul stirring though forbidden Marsellaise, and the ferocious Zouaves moved by the tale of Italy's woes shouted with stentorian lungs Vive l' Italie. From the Po to the Adriatic the charm of liberty was invoked and volunteers from youth to grey hairs rushed to the standard of the liberating Emperor, singing the regeneration of Italy—"Italie unie et independente." The Emperor has played Napoleon, and the future of Italy is no longer in the hands of Monarchs—it has passed into the hands of the people. Garibaldi is the Washington of Italy and to his call for a million of muskets every nation responds; openly where it dare and secretly where it must. The struggle is no longer between Piedmont and Austria but between Liberty and Despotism.

INDIGNANT.

The following interesting communication was penned immediately after the reading of our little article on "Home Merchants" last week:

"S. L City, Dec. 10, 1859.

"MESSRS. BLAIR & FERGUSON: GENTLEMEN:—

"Please discontinue the advertisement of our merchandise in the MOUNTAINEER; also, Erase our names from thee list of subscribers to the same.

"We are, very respectfully,
Your ob't servants,
"MOORE & GREENE,
"Per C. R. Barnes."

We publish verbatim et literatum.

We are sorry, oh! how sorry to be deprived of the patronage of great men. But we have, we humbly confess, a peculiarly favorite leaning towards our boys at home. We have, moreover, a failing, perchance somewhat peculiar too, of saying what we think. We purpose—Dios inclinado—to continue to do so. It may cost us the sacrifice of farther patronage; but we trust to survive the fearful catastrophe.

We wish no false impression to go abroad. It is our business to defend the rights of Utah, and the character and reputation of those who promote the interests of her citizens. The enterprising man who seeks to make honest wealth to spend at home, shall ever find in us friends ready to resent any public slur cast upon his humble pretensions, and to claim for him in preference to all others the merited patronage of his fellow-citizens.

Those who do not like our style can use their constitutional right to dislike it. The insertion of an advertisement shall not buy us to betray our own well-tried friends. Nor are we to be easily diverted from what we consider the honest duty of honest journalists. Traitors to our peace shall not triumph over the struggling defenders and builders-up of our homes, without an occasional modest suggestion from us upon the facts.

What says Utah? Do we wrong or not?

Estrays.—It is painful to have so often cause to recur to local abuses. Rambling from the varied ranges of the county, at the approach of, or during every snow-storm, numerous cattle, of all sizes and ages, find their way into the calm shades of our city orchards. Their browsing on our apple trees is no doubt refreshing to them, but slightly injurious to our feelings. The estray pound declines interference. What shall we do with the intruders; kill and eat them? No; that would be felonious. Had we not better strike estray-pound keepers from our list of electionees, and take care of our own horticulture?

Judiciary.—Chief Justice Eckels, who is now in our city, has kindly tendered his services to the committee on Judiciary, to aid them in the preparation of a new code of laws for the Territory. His honor, we understand, has, at the expense of much labor himself, prepared for the consideration of the committee quite an extensive manuscript volume. This is a step in the right direction, and contrasts favorably with the actions of the U.S. Judges last session. We trust that the committee will avail themselves of the benefits of his honor's services.

Left Over.—In consequence of the demand upon our columns for the Governor's Message and the sittings of the Legislature, we are obliged to set aside this week other interesting matter and correspondence. In acknowledging this, and encouraging our friends to continue forwarding their essays, correspondence and poetry we expect from them an exercise of that commendable virtue—patience, should they not always find in the MOUNTAINEER when they expect it the labor of their brains and pen. We commend once again Patience.

LOCAL NEWS.

Frozen to Death.—James McCann, formerly of St. Louis, left this city, on Saturday, the 3rd inst., to go to Weber Valley, where he arrived on the following Monday. He left Mr. Peterson's, in Weber Valley, intending to go to Mr. T. J. Thurston's, a distance of about five miles. This is the last time he was seen alive. Mr. Thurston called at Peterson's some days after the departure of McCann, when his fears were aroused by learning that the latter had left for his (Thurston's) residence some days previous. He left Peterson's, and, seeing footprints in the snow, followed them until he came to the dead body of the unfortunate young man, who was actually within a very short distance of the house he intended to visit. The deceased was about seventeen years of age; he came into this Territory with a government freight train in 1858. He left this city for California in the fall of the same year, but had to return in consequence of being severely frozen. Lately he has been in the employment of Mr. S. B. Thurston, of this city, who gives him an excellent character. The deceased has numerous relatives in St. Louis, Mo.

The Weather.—From the time of our last issue, until Thursday morning, the weather was very uniform, so far as clouds and cold are concerned, and the wintry aspect of our city continued to be enlivened by the rapid passage of sleighs, and the merry jingle of sleigh bells. Thursday and Friday have been unusually mild; very little frost on Thursday night and thawing considerably all day Friday.

Shot.—Dr. Kay returned yesterday from the mail station at Deep Creek, about two hundred miles west. He had been sent for and conveyed thither by the mail company to attend a young man, from Michigan, named W. H. Dunlap, who had been shot in an affray with another employee of the mail company in Pine Valley. The conveying of Mr. Dunlap to Deep Creek, a distance of two hundred miles, reduced him so that he could not be brought to the settlements. The wound itself was not mortal, but the absence of timely medical advice induced a fever, which, obtaining ascendency, caused his death in three days after the surgeon's arrival. The wound was simply a flesh wound in the right thigh. No means were neglected by the company to save him. He was much respected, and a young man of superior educational attainments. His parents and connections in Michigan are among the most respectable. They will be anxious to learn all the particulars. We shall endeavor to obtain them; and shall be happy to give the information, if his friends will send us their address.

OPENING OF THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—GENERAL PROCEEDINGS, ETC.

In accordance with the resolution of the last Legislature and the Governor's proclamation, the Legislative Assembly convened last Monday, in the Social Hall of this city. By 10 o'clock there was a full attendance of the members of the Council, and only a small number of the Representatives failed to answer to the call of their names.

Previous to the organization of the new Legislature, Daniel H. Wells, Esq., was elected President *pro tem* of the Council, and John Taylor, Esq., Speaker *pro tem* of the House.

Committees were appointed in the Council and House for the examination of members' credentials, and reporting favorably thereon, the following organizations were completed:—

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Messrs. D. H. Wells, Albert Carrington, Orson Pratt, Franklin D. Richards, James Ferguson, from Great Salt Lake County; Charles C. Rich, from Davis County; Lorenzo Snow, Lorin Farr, from Weber, Box Elder, Cache and Malad Counties; Leonard E. Harrington, John T. Hardy, from Utah and Cedar Counties; Edwin Whiting, from Juab and San Pete Counties; Amasa Lyman, from Millard and Beaver Counties; Geo. A. Smith, from Iron and Washington Counties.

OFFICERS.

Hon. D. H. Wells, President; Mr. John T. Caine, Secretary; Mr. Patrick Lynch, Assistant Secretary; Mr. John S. Fullmer, Sergeant-at-arms; Mr. Samuel L. Sprague, Messenger; Mr. Francis Boggs, Foreman; Elder Phineas H. Young, Chaplain.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

Messrs. John Taylor, Hosea Stout, David Candland, Hiram B. Clawson, Edwin D. Woolley, Albert P. Rockwood, Joseph A. Young, John M. Moody, from Great Salt Lake County; Thomas Grover, Joseph Holbrook, from Davis County; Chancey W. West, Crandall Dunn, from Weber County; Jonathan C. Wright, from Box Elder, Cache and Malad Counties; Evan M. Greene, from Tooele and Shambip Counties; Isaac Bullock, John Brown, Albert K. Thurber, from Utah and Cedar Counties; John D. Chase, from Juab County; Bernard Snow, from San Pete County; Thomas King, from Millard County; Charles Wesley Wandell, from Beaver County; Silas S. Smith, William Crosby, from Iron and Washington Counties.

OFFICERS.

John Taylor, Speaker; Thomas Bullock, Chief Clerk; John Oakley, Assistant Clerk; H. S Beatie, Sergeant at Arms; Seymour B. Young, Messenger; Lewis Grant, Foreman; W. W. Phelps, Chaplain.

The Honorable Elias Smith, Judge of Probate Court, on invitation, was present and administered the customary oath to the officers and members of the Council and House.

The President and Speaker having reported the completion of the organizations according to law, and their respective bodies ready to proceed to business, Councillors C. C. Rich and Lorenzo Snow, together with Messrs. Hosea Stout and Joseph A. Young were appointed a committee to wait upon His Excellency Governor Cumming to inform him that the Assembly was organized and ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

During the absence of the Committee, the freedom of the Council was extended to His Excellency A. Cumming, Governor; Col. Stambaugh, Surveyor General; His Honor D. R. Eckels, Chief Justice; Orson Hyde, Esq.; W. Woodruff, Esq.; E. Snow, Esq.; E. T. Benson, Esq.; T. B. H. Stenhouse, Esq.; and the ex-members of the Legislature; Hon. Elias Smith and the Clerks of the District and Probate Courts.

The courtesy and freedom of the House were extended to His Excellency ex-Governor Young, Heber C. Kimball, Esq., ex-President of the Council, and to the above named gentlemen.

On the return of the Committee, the Council and House met in joint session in the Representatives' Hall, and the Secretary of the Council read the following communication from His Excellency Governor Cumming:—

"Executive Office, Utah,
"G. S. L. City, Dec. 12, 1859.

"To the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives:

"Gentlemen:—Herewith I have the honor to submit to your honorable body my annual Message accompanied by the detailed reports of the Auditor and Treasurer.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"A. CUMMING,
"Governor Utah Territory."

On the instruction of the President, the Secretary of the Council read the

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

12TH DECEMBER, 1859.

To the Council and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Utah:

GENTLEMEN:—

The Legislative Assembly of Eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and nine, adjourned in this city on the twenty-first day of January last, to reassemble on the second Monday in December of the present year, at the Social Hall in this city, at which place we are now convened for the purpose of discharging duties which devolve upon us under the authority of the Organic Act, for this Territory.

During the past year the inhabitants of the Territory, for the most part, have been peacefully and profitably employed in their various occupations. But I regret to be obliged to state that this city and the village of Fairfield, near Camp Floyd, within the military Reserve, have been the scenes of many murders and other acts of violence, the perpetrators of which have fled and thus eluded justice.

All communities are dishonored in proportion to the extent in which crimes are committed with impunity in their midst. If the organization of the police be defective, it should be reformed; and if there be a deficiency in the finances of these cities, for enabling them to arrest offenders, I would recommend that an appropriation be made for their relief from the territorial treasury.

An act to establish a territorial government for Utah, approved ninth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, contains the following language: "The Judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in Justices of the Peace." * * * * * * "The jurisdiction of said several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace, shall be *as limited by law*." The Legislative Assembly of Utah for the year eighteen hundred fifty-two, passed "an act in relation *to the Judiciary*," approved fourth of February, eighteen hundred fifty two. Section twenty-ninth of that Act reads thus:—"The several Probate Courts in their respective counties have power to exercise original jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, and as well in Chancery, as at common law, when not prohibited by legislative enactment." This act also provides for appeals from Probate Courts. Thus, it will be perceived that your predecessors, seven years ago, under the construction of the power granted by the Organic Act, conferred upon the Probate Courts both civil and criminal jurisdiction, in addition to the powers ordinarily granted to Probate Courts. I have been informally advised that the Federal Judges have virtually disapproved of this construction of the Organic Act, as indicated in this action of the Legislative Assembly, yet I am not aware that any case has come before these officers in such form as to elicit a decision upon its merits, or to establish a legal principle. I would therefore recommend that this question be taken through the proper tribunals for a final decision. If the action of the Legislature be sustained this community will enjoy the undisputed right of protection through the prompt action of a tribunal always present, instead of being obliged to await the tardy action of the District Courts which are in session but once a year. If, however, the decision of the Supreme Court should be adverse to the exercise of such power by the Probate Court, you will then be relieved from the embarrassments growing out of its disputed powers.

Col. S. C. Stambaugh, Surveyor General for the Territory of Utah, commenced on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1859, an examination of certain surveys made during the administration of his predecessor, the accuracy of which surveys has been questioned. If these surveys be approved, it may be reasonably supposed, that the Government will establish Land offices here so soon as the Indian title shall have been extinguished.

In view of the public lands in this Territory, being offered for sale, by the Proclamation of the President of the United States, I would commend to your consideration the propriety of adopting some legislation in relation to the grants of canyons, water power, timber, mill lands, and other property belonging to the United States. I am aware that these grants are considered as only temporary arrangements, for the purpose of inducing parties to spend labor and money in rendering the property available. It is quite evident, however, that all these grants will be entirely valueless unless sanctioned by the United States Government, in which is vested the exclusive ownership of these lands, and from which source alone any valid title can be acquired.

Under existing circumstances, the grants of lands, to be used for landing, and other purposes, are unreasonably large, and their occupancy has become exceedingly oppressive to certain portions of the community, and I would recommend the adoption of measures for their eventual abolishment. The land laws of our

country are based upon wise and liberal principles, and extend their protection to actual settlers upon the public domain, against the usurpation of individuals and speculations of monopolists. When the lands are open to sale and pre-emption, the public interest, and more especially the interest of the poorer classes, would be promoted by restricting claims by law to less than quarter sections, and I believe they should be restricted to lots, not exceeding twenty acres each. I would recommend that Congress be memorialized on the subject of subdivision of quarter sections, in accordance with the suggestions contained in the foregoing paragraph, and also for the permanent establishment of some system for the equitable distribution of water and timber. If this latter provisions be neglected, the new occupants of the kanyons and timbered lands may exercise an oppressive influence upon the occupants of the tillable lands in the valleys.

In my communication to the Legislative Assembly on the ———— day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, I endeavored to impress upon that body the vital importance of appropriating a portion of the territorial revenue to the establishment and maintenance of common schools throughout the Territory, and I again urge that subject upon your earnest consideration.

The rising generation are about to become the proprietors of the soil, and the actors in the important affairs of life. The children of the poor are equally entitled to the benefits of education with those of the rich. Therefore let a system of taxation be adopted, which will enable all to receive that instruction from which some are at present comparatively debarred. Competent instructors cannot be expected to devote their time to teaching, unless liberal and certain compensation be received by them.

I am informed, that, in this Territory, a large fund is annually derived from the tithing of the people. This fund, I esteem as a legitimate subject for taxation, as well as the other church property. I therefore suggest the passage of a law, for securing a revenue for educational and other purposes, from these sources.

By reference to the Auditor's Report, you will perceive there is

"Appropriated to military purposes	2,205 00,"
"Adjutant General's salary · ·	1,000 00,"
"Premium on Gunpowder, · · ·	200 00,"
Making an aggregate of · · ·	$3,405 00.

If this sum, mentioned as appropriated to military and the like purposes, were expended for the advancement of education in this Territory, would not the community be benefited by the exchange?

The establishment of Annual Fairs for the encouragement of agricultural and mechanical industry, is entitled to the protection and aid of the Legislature.

I herewith submit the Reports of the Treasurer and Auditor, embodied in which is the report of the Warden of the Penitentiary.

The Treasurer's report shows a balance in the Treasury of · · ·	$4339 42
The Auditor's Report shows an estimated balance of · · · · ·	$1187 88.

These reports you will refer to the proper committees.

The report of the affairs of the Penitentiary by the Warden, exhibits the number of prisoners, and contains an estimate of the appropriation necessary for their subsistence.

The Penitentiary system, as applied in this Territory, seems to be peculiarly unfitted for carrying out the intention of its projectors. There will probably be only a small number of convicts confined at any one time, and I am acquainted with no kind of labor which, in this country, would defray the expense of the maintenance of the prisoners, and the payment of a suitable guard. The continuance of the system under these circumstances subjects the Territory to a heavy expense, without furnishing corresponding advantage. The building itself is objectionable, in consequence of the original defects in the plan of its structure, and, from its present dilapidated state, caused by a violent storm in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. It originally consisted of two stories; the upper, constructed of adobes, divided into two rooms; the lower, built of sandstone, divided into small cells. The eastern gable end of the building, and a large portion of the roof, were destroyed by the storm above alluded to. As there are no work-shops, tools or materials provided for work, the prisoners must necessarily be confined to their cells for want of proper occupation, or be permitted to rove about within the adobe walls, which surround the building, passing an indolent and unproductive existence.

I have been informed that the Secretary reported the dilapidated condition of the building to the Department at Washington, but I have no knowledge of the character of the reply, if any reply were received.

I would suggest such modifications of the penal code as would lawfully subject prisoners, convicted of penitentiary offences, to service in constructing new and repairing the old roads of the Territory. The organized bands of thieves for the stealing of horses and other animals, have become so numerous and audacious, that I deem it indispensably necessary that the most stringent measures should be taken without delay, to ensure their punishment.

I recommend the passage of a law making it obligatory upon the City Councils of Great Salt Lake, Provo, and other cities, to publish, at their own expense, a digest of their ordinances, in a convenient form, within thirty days after the promulgation of such act. Also, that all new ordinances, hereafter enacted, shall be published in one or more papers of G. S. L. City within ten days after their enactment. Also, that they should publish quarterly itemized financial reports of the amount of receipts and expenditures, showing the sources whence the receipts have been derived, and for what purposes they have been expended. Also, that they should cause to be thoroughly cleansed, and kept open the principal water-ditches in their respective cities, and establish convenient crossings at the intersection of streets.

Also, the expense of keeping in repair the road between the north boundary of this city and the gate near the city bath-house, should be equally divided between Davis County and this city. The supervisor of said road to be appointed by the County Court of Davis County. Also, the expense of keeping in repair the State Road from the southern wall of the city to the bridge on Little Cottonwood should be equally defrayed by Great Salt Lake City and County. Also, that the citizens of this place should be exempt from all other road tax, except those indicated in the above recommendations.

I especially call your attention to the dilapidated condition of the bridge over the Jordan at the foot of North Temple Street.

In the month of June, 1859, the officer, in command of the Department of Utah, detached, under the command of an experienced officer, what he deemed a suitable military force for the protection of emigration on the northern California Route. Notwithstanding this precaution, many persons passing from the Eastern States to California by that route, were murdered by Indians supposed to belong to the roving bands of Bannacks and Sho-sho-nees. These Indians are reported to have stolen and destroyed the property of the emigrants. It is probable that the officer in command of the Department will establish posts upon this line, which will secure hereafter the emigration on this route from similar disasters.

With the exception of the depredations above alluded to, and some robberies on the new mail route, west of Camp Floyd, the Indians have been, for the most part, peaceable.

Under the authority of the Secretary of War, a party, commanded by Lieut. Humphreys, U. S. A., began an exploration of the country between the Cheyenne River (a tributary of the Missouri) and the head waters of the Yellowstone River. This exploration, when accomplished, I am induced to believe, from my knowledge of the country, will demonstrate the fact that Great Salt Lake City is within three hundred and fifty, or four hundred miles of steamboat navigation on the tributaries of the Missouri.

A communication, recently received by me from an officer of the Army, in charge of a reconnoisance between Fort Vancouver and this point, induces the belief that the distance from this City to steamboat navigation on Snake River (a tributary of the Columbia) will not exceed four hundred miles, thus placing this people in intimate connection with the Pacific Coast on the West, and the Atlantic on the East.

The present state of public opinion indicates this region as a portion of the route most suitable for the establishment of Railroad communication between the Oceans.

It is not unreasonable to anticipate an union of the interests of the Southern overland mail with those of the mail which at present runs from St Joseph's through this city to San Francisco.

If this union should be accomplished and this route adopted, in my opinion, a great public interest would be advanced, and a weekly mail secured, the transit of which, between New York and San Francisco through this city, would not exceed eighteen or twenty days.

Trusting that the blessing of the Almighty Ruler of the universe may rest upon your labors, and that your action during this session may be profitable to the Territory.

A. CUMMING.

The detailed reports of the Auditor and Treasurer were also read and five hundred copies of the Message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed. Seventy-five copies of the minutes of the joint session, likewise the same number of copies of the minutes of the Council and House were also ordered to be printed. Mr. John S. Davis was elected public printer. The Secretary read a correspondence between His Excellency Governor Cumming and the Hon. Daniel H. Wells relative to furnishing the Legislative Assembly with stationery, etc. A communication was also read from the County Court of Great Salt Lake tendering the use of the Court House for the present session of the Legislative Assembly.

On the dissolution of the joint session, the Council and House resumed their sittings, and after short deliberations the Council adjourned till 11 a.m. and the House till 10 a.m. to-day.

Shortly after the organization of the House, His Honor Judge Eckels and two friends entered and took seats behind the members. On the Speaker being informed of the presence of His Honor, he was courteously invited with his friends to come within the bar of the House, which they politely refused, and remained till afer the reading of the message.

The spirit and intelligence of both the Council and the House foreshadow an interesting session.

On Tuesday, the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House severally appointed the following standing committees:

FOR THE COUNCIL.

JUDICIARY—Albert Carrington, George A. Smith, James Ferguson, L. E. Harrington.

CLAIMS AND APPROPRIATIONS—Orson Pratt, Lorin Farr, John T. Hardy.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS:—Geo. A. Smith, F. D. Richards, Lorenzo Snow, Amasa Lyman.

REVENUE—Amasa Lyman, L. E. Harrington, Charles C Rich, Edwin Whiting.

ELECTIONS:—Lorin Farr, Edwin Whiting, L. E. Harrington.

COUNTIES:—Charles C. Rich, J. T. Hardy, Lorenzo Snow.

ROADS, BRIDGES, FERRIES AND KANYONS—F. D. Richards, L. E. Harrington, Amasa Lyman, Edwin Whiting.

EDUCATION—Orson Pratt, James Ferguson, Albert Carrington.

ENGROSSING—Orson Pratt, F. D. Richards, Albert Carrington.

Printing—Lorenzo Snow, James Ferguson.

AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURES—Geo. A. Smith, C. C. Rich, F. D. Richards, E. Whiting, A. Lyman.

MILITIA—C. C. Rich, James Ferguson, F. D. Richards.

INCORPORATIONS—L. Pratt, J. T. Hardy, L. Snow.

LIBRARY—O. Pratt, A. Carrington.

PUBLIC DOMAIN AND SCHOOL LANDS—O. Pratt, A. Lyman, C. C. Rich, A. Carrington.

PENITENTIARY—F. D. Richards, J. T. Hardy.

FOR THE HOUSE.

JUDICIARY—Hosea Stout, Jonathan C. Wright, Seth M. Blair, Isaac Bullock, John Brown.

CLAIMS AND APPROPRIATIONS—H. B. Clawson, E. D. Woolley, A. P. Rockwood.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS—David Candland, Joseph A. Young, Charles W. Wandell.

REVENUE—J. C. Wright, Bernard Snow, C. W. West.

ELECTIONS—Joseph Holbrook, Thos. Grover, Wm. Crosby.

COUNTIES—Silas S. Smith, Thos. R. King, Isaac Bullock.

ROADS, BRIDGES, FERRIES AND KANYONS—John D. Chase, Crandall Dunn, Evan M. Greene.

EDUCATION—Joseph A. Young, C. W. Wandell, A. K. Thurber.

ENGROSSING—David Candland, Bernard Snow, C. W. Wandell.

MILITIA—A. P. Rockwood, C. W. West, Silas S. Smith.

AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURES—E. D. Woolley, A. P. Rockwood, Jos. Holbrook, C. W. West, Wm. Crosby.

PRINTING—Edwin D. Woolley, John M. Moody.

INCORPORATIONS—Evan M. Greene, William Crosby, John Brown, A. K. Thurber, Thos. Grover

LIBRARY—Crandall Dunn, Silas S. Smith, John D. Chase, C. W. Wandell.

PUBLIC DOMAIN AND SCHOOL LANDS—C. W. West, A K. Thurber, Thos. R. King.

PENITENTIARY—A. P. Rockwood, E. D. Woolley, J. C. Wright.

The subject matter of the Governor's Message was referred to the respective committees. During this sitting, the freedom of the House was tendered to the Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, ex-Delegate to Congress, likewise to his Honor, Mayor Smoot. Mr. Hosea Stout, of the special committee appointed last session, reported a code of laws, containing sixty-four chapters.

The sittings on Wednesday and Thursday were short, to afford the several committees an opportunity of attending to their special appointments. On Thursday the courtesy of the House and freedom of the bar was extended to the clerks of the Supreme and District courts; also to the clerks of the several Probate courts of the Territory, the Territorial Marshal, Treasurer, Auditor of public accounts, Librarian, and the Warden of the Penitentiary. Yesterday the sessions were short, the Council adjourned till Monday next. The House meets this morning, at 10 o'clock.

The committees are taking up the duties assigned to them with such a right good will, that we have no fears of being forced to rush on the last part of the session.

HOME NEWS.

The United States steam frigate Saranac had been up from Panama to San Juan del Sur to protect the United States mail, but as it did not go by the Nicaragua route, had returned. No news in Nicaragua. It was supposed that San Juan would soon be entirely abandoned, as there was neither money nor business there.

Hume, the Spirit-rapper, was recently in Paris, with his Russian wife, on his way to America. He is said to have lately received an enlargement of his wounderful powers, so that he can now, not only enable you to converse with the defunct, but with living people who are in other places.

AN ANONYMOUS LETTER.—The Kanawha (Va.) 'Star' says: 'The following letter was taken from the Post-Office of this place by the clerk of this county, on Friday night last. The post-mark of the letter was 'New York City, Oct. 2, 1859.' The letter was addressed to the 'Clerk of the Court, Charlestown, Kanawha County, Va.,' and was evidently intended for the Clerk at Charlestown, Jefferson County, instead of the Clerk at Charlestown, Kanawha County. The letter has been forwarded to Gov. Wise: —"CLERK OF THE COURT, Charlestown, Virginia:—SIR: You had better caution your authorities to be careful about what you(do)with Ossawatomie Brown; so sure as you hurt one hair of his head, mark my word—the following day, you will see every city, town, village, south of Mason and Dixon's line in FLAMES. We are determined to put down Slavery at all odds. Forcibly if it must, peaceably if it can. Believe me when I tell you, the end is not yet—by a long odds. All of us at the North sympathize with the MARTYRS OF HARPER'S FERRY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

It is reported in the fashionable circles of Rome that the Prince of Wales, during his recent visit, then at the Palace Cafarelli, the King of Prussia's residence, he opened a flirtation with the King's niece, the Princess Alexandrine of Russia, which is likely to result in a matrimonial alliance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE taken up, at Session Settlement, a dark red STEER, 3 years old last Spring, of a small size; illegible brand on the left hip. I wish the owner to fetch the same, and pay charges. 16-2t JAMES FACKRELL, Jr.

Selling Off Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!!

GROCERIES, Dry Goods, and Clothing; also a quantity of choice Cigars and Oysters at GEORGE GODDARD'S, 17-2t North of Townsend's Hotel.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE PEOPLE.

SOCIAL PARTIES will be held in Independence Hall, on Main St., opposite Wm. Nixon's, every Monday evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. For particulars apply to Alexander Daft, at the Hall. Refreshments supplied at all hours on reasonable terms. 17-1m

NOTICE.

I HAVE placed the whole of my Accounts into the hands of Mr. John B. Maiben for collection. All persons indebted will, therefore, oblige me by settling with him immediately. I shall require interest on account of long standing. 17-3t SAML. BRINGHURST.

NOTICE.

I HAVE placed my Medical Accounts indiscriminately in the hands of John B. Maiben, Esq., for collection. Persons indebted will, therefore, oblige me by settling with him forthwith, either in money, produce, or due bills.
17 1t W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.

CABINET TURNING.

I BEG leave to inform my friends, and the public generally, that I have secured the services of JOHN POWELL, one of the best turners to be found in the Territory. Having had considerable experience, he can turn out all kinds of work in the first style. Give us a call, and you will be suited in work and price.

Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, &c., &c., always on hand, for sale at reasonable rates.

E. M. CAST, 13th Ward,
On State Road, half a block north of Emigration Street, and opposite Heman Hyde's. 17-tf

NEW GOODS

AT

STAINES, NEEDHAM AND CO.

HAVING lately received from California an assorted Stock of

MERCHANDISE,

including Bonnet Ribbons, Ladies' Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, and a variety of notions, making our Stock now complete with goods desirable for this market. We still offer the same at our usually low prices.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Blankets, Over-Shirts, Comforts, Men's Clothing, Under-Shirts Drawers, Satinets, Jeans,

&c., &c.,

which we offer at reduced prices.

We would call the attention of the Farmers to our

PEORIA PLOWS,

Slab and Bar Steel at 50 c. per lb.

Our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES are complete.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.
East side of East Temple St.,
G. S. L. City, Nov. 25, 1859. 14-tf

AMY AND SMITH,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

Next door south of Staines, Needham and Co.,

HAVING recently returned from the Eastern States, with a large and superior supply of

TIN, COPPER,

SHEET IRON, &C. &C.,

And being fully prepared with Tools, and first class mechanics, respectfully ask their old friends to call and see them and renew their patronage, and invite those who have not given their stock and mechanical skill a trial, to call and see them.

They likewise solicit the favorable attention of their friends, and the public in general, to their variety of

HANDSOME PARLOR STOVES, AND HARDWARE;

to their selection of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING;

as also to their choice collection of

GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c.,

to sell wholesale or retail, at low prices.

N.B.—They have also a large amount of CATTLE on hand, which they are willing to sell for cash or exchange for wheat. 5-tf

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

HAVE the finest assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, and TRIMMINGS, ever opened in this market.

100 FASHIONABLE BONNETS, in a variety of styles, from $1 50 to $6 00.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

150 PIECES Bonnet RIBBONS, and six dozen Bonnet SHAPES, latest styles.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

A SPLENDID Lot of CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, from $3 50 to $16 00.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

MANTILLA SHAWLS, a new pattern, and Bay State and other good styles, from $3 00 to $16 00.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

MISSES and Ladies' HATS and FLATS, fashionable and very pretty.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

A FINE assortment of Black Dress SILKS.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

MERINOS, ALPACAS, COBURGS, and CASHMERES, from 65c. to $1 60 per yard.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

LAWNS, ROBES, DELAINES, DRESS PLAIDS, a splendid varieties of each.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

SUISSE MUSLINS, JACCONETS, INDIA BOOK, NANSOOKS, BRILLIANTEZ, and other white Dress Goods, cheaper than ever.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

EVERY article of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, we will sell cheaper than the cheapest.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

A GENERAL variety of DRY GOODS, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, and CLOTHING.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

DON'T forgot our splendid Kanyon WAGONS, a few left.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

DYE STUFFS of all kinds.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
8-3m

GET THE TRUE TIME!

W. BALLAN,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his brethren and friends at large, for the very liberal patronage he has received during the three years past he has done business in this city, and hopes by strict attention to business, and executing work in the best possible manner, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

His stock is of the best quality. Watch-glasses inserted from 50 cents to 75 cents each. Gold and Silver Watches, Old Gold, Silver, &c., purchased at a liberal price for cash.

OFFICE on East Temple Street, opposite Mr. Nixon's Store, west side, G. S. L. City.
W. BALLAN.

N.B.—All persons indebted to me, are requested to make immediate payment.
16-tf W. B.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

JOHN B. MAIBEN

WILL attend to the COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS throughout the Territory, and any other business that may be entrusted to his care, on reasonable terms.

Being Traveling Agent for the MOUNTAINEER, any Accounts left at the office of that paper, will be duly forwarded and attended to. 13-tf

IN TRAN VAST.

THE undersigned, having had a long experien in the business, would respectfully inform his friends and the people of Utah generally, that he is on hand to make out

POWERS OF ATTORNEY, LEASES, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,

and all other documents of like character; also

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS, BOUNTY LAND

and other claims on Government, made out on the shortest notice.

He is connected with responsible persons who will promptly attend to the

COLLECTION OF MONEY

in the United States and in Europe.

No charges made for any information he may be able to communicate on these subjects to any person who may favor him with a call.

By a strict and rigid attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. For reference in regard to competence, integrity and just dealing, refer to any person who has been acquainted with him for the last ten or fifteen years.

OFFICE—In Geo. Gronyn & Co.'s Store, sign of the big T, Temple Street, G. S. L. City.
10-3m W. CLAYTON.

DENTAL ART.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated GUM TEETH. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.

JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Maker,
First house east of the Deseret Store,
4-tf G. S. L. City.

JAMES BIRD,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, TURNER AND CHAIR-MAKER,

Second door south of Surveyor General's Office,

ON WEST TEMPLE STREET.

MR. BIRD is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him in a finished, workmanlike manner. He has on hand a large supply of well-seasoned Mountain Mahogany, and will furnish to order promptly,

TEN-PIN ALLEY BALLS,

COUNTING HOUSE RULERS,

WALKING CANES,

and every article in his line to gratify the most fastidious taste. 9 tf

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.

Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient.
12-tf

FORGIVE ME THE DEBT!

I AM not able to forgive you the Debt you owe me, and can pay, or I would. Many owe me in this city for Goods furnished them years ago; while hundreds owe me through the Territory. For years you have owed me, and never said pay once. From all such I have promised to collect my money, irrespective of persons, that I may pay my own debts. I will take any kind of Produce, if paid immediately; if not, money or "forgiveness" alone will do. I promise every one that owes me, that within thirty days I will commence suit, if they do not call and settle.
11-tf S. M. BLAIR.

MORE GOODS!

LEVI STEWART AGAIN BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

HIS STORE is at his Dwelling-house in the 8th Ward, on the State Road, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

consisting of a well selected and superior stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Feeling thankful for past patronage, he solicits the favorable attention of his friends to his present Stock.

LEVI STEWART.

P. S.—Those knowing themselves indebted to L. Stewart, Stewart & Bro., L. Stewart & Co., will please call and settle their accounts, and save costs.
13-tf L. STEWART.

GLOBE BAKERY,

Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.

RICHARD GOLIGHTLY begs to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD

Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns, Rhenothy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.

Rye Bread three times a week. 17-tf

NOTICE.

IN tendering my thanks to those friends who have kindly responded to my late call for payment, I beg respectfully to notify all who are similarly indebted to me for professional services, that Messrs. Ferguson & Blair are hereby appointed my legal Agents, and that all outstanding accounts are hereafter to be paid to their collector, Mr. John B. Maiben, who is authorised to receipt for the same.

WM. FRANCE, M.D.
G. S. L. City, Dec. 1, 1859. 15-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court for Great Salt Lake County, will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday, January 7th, 1860, at the Subscriber's Law OFFICE, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City, the following described property, belonging to the Estate of ALMON W. BABBITT, Esq., late of G. S. L. City, deceased:

The HOMESTEAD, consisting of one fine, large Dwelling House, well finished, with a good well of water at the door, a commodious Barn, Out Houses, &c., with the Lot pertaining thereto, containing some two and half acres of land, situate in the 16th Ward.

Also, one small DWELLING HOUSE, and full Lot, in said Ward, and one Small HOUSE and quarter Lot, situate in the 15th Ward, G. S. L. City, together with one good Pianoforte.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the following Catalogue of LAW BOOKS, viz:

10 vols. U. S. Digest, 1 Metcalf & Perkins, 10 Bacon's Abridgment, 3 Cowen's Treatise, 6 Hill's Reports, 2 N. York Digest, 1 Denio's Reports, 1 Story on Promissory Notes, 1 do. on Bailments, 3 Cruise's Digest, 4 Hammond's Reports, 2 Philip on Evidence, 1 Wilcox's Digest, 1 Hovenden on Fraud, 1 Gilman's Ills. Digest, 8 Kinnie's Law Compendium, 1 Chitty's Pleading, 1 Pothier on Contracts, 1 Bailey on Bills, 1 Starkie on Slander, 1 Powell on Devises, 3 Chitty on Bills, &c., 2 Espinasse's Nisi Prius, 1 do. on Evidence, 13 Ohio Reports, 2 Dunlap's Practice, 3 Chitty's Pleadings, 1 Archbold's do., 1 Greenleaf on Evidence, 2 Blackstone's Commentaries, 3 Tomlin's Law Dictionary, 1 Philip on Evidence, 2 Story's Equity Pleadings, 1 Kinnie's Kent Commentaries, 10 American Jurist, 3 Chitty's Common Law, 1 Story on Bailments, &c.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p.m., on said day, when attendance will be given, and conditions made known by,

W. I. APPLEBY,
Administrator, &c.

N.B.—All persons indebted to the Estate of A. W. Babbitt, Esq., deceased, on notes of hand, rents, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment; and any one having books belonging to said estate in their possession, loaned or otherwise, are requested to return them to me immediately. 16-3t W. I. A.

COME, GET YOUR MONEY.

W. I. APPLEBY,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

WILL attend to the collection of Debts, Claims, &c., in the Territory of Utah.

Powers of Attorney for the States, Canada, and Europe (under the English Law of Primogeniture or otherwise), Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Declarations for Bounty Land Warrants, Pensions, Indian claims, Leases, &c., &c., drawn up legally and with dispatch.

Legal counsel given free of charge, where he executes the papers.

Having had some twenty years' pratice in the business, he warrants all papers executed by him, where the claim is just and information correct.

Bills made out Books, posted, &c.

TERMS LIBERAL.

OFFICE in Mr. Ballan's Watch and Jewelry Store, East Temple Street, west side, G. S. L. City. 16-tf

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY, suitable for making Balls for Ten Pin Alleys; for which a good price will be paid by 14-3t JAS. BIRD, 14th Ward.

BROOMS! BROOMS!!

THE undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a BROOM FACTORY, in the 2nd Ward, 3 blocks south of Gibson's, on Emigration street, where they intend keeping a good article of brooms on hand for sale. They will also take broom corn to work up on shares. A share of public patronage is solicited.

THOMAS COLBORN,
2-tf HENRY TRIBE.

ALEX. C. PYPER,

DEALER in DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass and Dye Stuffs, Also,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, STATIONERY, &c., &c.

Together with

1001 THINGS IN DAILY USE.

REMEMBER THE FLORENCE STORE,

One Door north of Miller & Russell's.
Nov. 28, 1859. 15-tf ALEX. C. PYPER.

PAINTING.

W. V. MORRIS,

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

SHOP—2nd West Temple Street, over J. Bird's, Cabinet Maker. 15-tf

NEW ARRIVALS

AT

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

WE have just received from California one of the best assorted Stocks of

FANCY DRY GOODS

ever brought to this market; consisting in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNET RIBBONS,

Embroideries, Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Pat. Leather and Silk Belts, Hoop Skirts,

&c., &c.,

Which will be sold at our usual Low Prices. No trouble to show goods.

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

LADIES' FINE SHOES. A large assortment just received at KIMBALL & CO.'S.

TEA, TEA! A fine quality of Gunpowder and Young Hyson just received at KIMBALL & CO.'S. 15-tf

BOTH SIDES.

A man in his carriage was riding along,
A gaily dressed wife by his side;
In satin and laces she looked like a queen,
And he like a king in his pride.

A wood-sawyer stood on the street as they passed;
The carriage and couple he eyed,
And said, as he worked with his saw on the log,
I wish I was rich and could ride!

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife—
One thing I would give if I could:
I'd give all my wealth for the strength and health
Of the poor man who sawed the wood.

A pretty young maid with a bundle of work,
Whose face, as the morning, was fair,
Went tripping along with a smile of delight,
While humming a love-breathing air.

She looked on the carriage—the lady she saw,
Arrayed in apparel so fine,
And said in a whisper, I wish from my heart
Those satins and laces were mine.

The lady looked out on the maid with her work
So fair in her calico dress,
And said: I'd relinquish position and wealth,
Her beauty and youth to possess.

Thus it is in this world, whatever our lot,
Our minds and our time we employ,
In longing and sighing for what we have not,
Ungrateful for what we enjoy.

We welcome with pleasure for what we have sighed;
The heart has a void in it still,
Growing deeper and wider the longer we live,
That nothing but heaven can fill.

GLEANINGS.

Pisciculture.—The science of pisciculture was known to the Chinese long before it was discovered in Europe, but their mode of operation appears different. The Chinese fishermen, after carefully collecting from the banks of the river, or from the surface of the water, the gelatinous masses which contain the spawn, fill with it a number of hens' eggs which they have previously emptied for the purpose, and then place them under a hen. At the end of a certain number of days they break the eggs, by throwing them and their contents into water which has been gently heated, and the young fry are soon hatched. They are afterwards kept in pure cold water until they are large enough to be thrown into a pond with other fish. The sale of spawn intended for hatching in this manner forms a rather considerable branch of commerce in China.

Never Yield to Ridicule.—Never let your honest convictions be laughed down. You can no more exercise your reason if you live in the constant dread of ridicule, than you can enjoy your life if you are in constant terror of death. If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a point of morals, do it; however pedantic it may appear, do it—not for insolence, but seriously and grandly, as if a man wore a big soul of his own in his bosom, and did not wait till it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion. Be true to your manhood's conviction, and in the end you will not only be respected by the world, but have the approval of your own conscience.

Make Yourselves.—If there is a man who has any right to be proud, it is he who can stand up before the world and say, "I have made myself." Relying on no influential friends, on no inherited wealth, on nothing but indomitable zeal and spotless virtue. He has wended his way from poverty to wealth—from ignorance to knowledge—from obscurity to distinction. Why should he not be proud? But such men are never lifted up by vanity. They are always meek and humble. They are the men who are safe patterns for all to follow. They never forget the pit whence they were taken, the kind hand of Providence which has led them all the way through trial and sorrow up to the present hour. If you would gain the honors worth possessing—if you would be beloved and respected by all around you, imitate those who, through patience and zeal and inflexible virtue have risen to the seats of distinction. Be not ambitious to get wealth, or to rise for the sake of power—but let your ambition prompt you to deeds of usefulness. In every transaction with mankind, let strict integrity mark your doings. An inordinate love of money often leads men to the performance of mean acts and deeds of which their families and children never hear the last, and which pain their feelings to the close of life. Be careful of meanness—of everything that is not perfectly fair, just and honorable. In this way only can you secure a name which unborn generations will repeat with pleasure.—[Boston Olive Branch.

Truth.—Truth is the glory of time, and the daughter of eternity; a title of the highest grace, and a note of divine nature; she is the life of religion, the light of love, the grace of wit, and the crown of wisdom: she is the beauty of valour, the brightness of honour, the blessing of reason, and the joy of faith: her truth is pure gold, her time is right precious, her word is most gracious, and her will is most glorious; her essence is in God, and her dwelling with his servants; her will in his wisdom, and her work to his glory: she is honoured in love, and graced in constancy: in patience admired, and in charity beloved; she is the angel's worship, the virgin's fame, the saint's bliss, and the martyr's crown; she is the king's greatness, and his council's goodness; his subjects' peace and his kingdom's praise: she is the life of learning, and the light of the law; the honour of trade, and the grace of labour; she hath a pure eye, a plain hand, a piercing wit, and a perfect heart: she is wisdom's walk in the way of holiness, and takes up her rest but in the resolution of goodness: her tongue never trips, her heart never faints, her hand never fails, and her faith never fears: her church is without schism, her city without fraud, her court without vanity, and her kingdom without villainy. In sum so infinite in her excellence in the construction of all sense, that I will thus only conclude in the wonder of her worth;—she is the nature of perfection in the perfection of nature, where God in Christ shows the glory of Christianity.

Danger of Straining the Eyes in Twilight.—In the London and Edinburg Philosophical Magazine for May is an account of sudden loss of the power of distinguishing colors, produced by overtaxing the eyes. A sea captain, who was in the habit, when time hung heavy on his hands, of occupying it by working at embroidery, was one afternoon engaged upon a red flower, and being anxious to finish it, prolonged his labor until twilight came on, and he found it difficult to select the suitable colors. To obtain more light, he went into the companion-way, and there continued his work. While thus taxing his eyes, his power of distinguishing the colors suddenly vanished. He went upon deck, hoping that an increase of light would restore his vision. In vain. From that time to the present, more than ten years, he has remained color blind. Mr. White Cooper, who brought this case to notice, says that, after the great Exhibition of 1851, several instances came under his notice in which the sensibility of the retina was temporarily blunted by the excitement to which it was exposed in that brilliant scene.

VARIETIES.

The Waiter's Epitaph—"Coming, Coming!" The Auctioneer's Epitaph—"Going, Going, Gone!"

Round dealing is the honor of man's nature; and a mixture of falsehood is like alloy in gold and silver, which may make the metal work better, but it debaseth it.

An Irish paper, describing a late duel, says that one of the combatants was shot through the "fleshy part of the thigh bone."

"Look out for paint," as the girl said, when the fellow went to kiss her.

Ask a full-hooped lady to take a seat in an arm-chair. It can't be done.

Half the secrets in the world are disclosed in order that those who possess them may let their friends know that they hold them.

A mind too vigorous and active serves only to consume the body to which it is joined, as the richest jewels are soonest found to wear their setting.

Honor is a good brooch to wear in a man's bosom at all times.

A young man who received a "blowing up" from his sweetheart, retorted by calling her a wind-lass.

Says a country girl, describing the country home, we raise our own fruit and vegetables, make our own pork, and lay our own eggs.

It is undeniable, says Prentice, that in America, it takes three to make a pair—he, she, and a hired girl. Had Adam been a modern, there would have been a hired girl in Paradise to look after little Abel and "raise Cain."

A parishioner inquired of his pastor the meaning of this line in Scripture, "He was *clothed* with *curses* as with a *garment*." "It signifies," replied the divine, "that that individual had *got* a *habit* of swearing."

Some years ago, it is said, a party was travelling in a stage through the Jersey pines, and saw in the distance what they supposed was the frame of a log house. On approaching, they found it was the skeleton of a mosquito which had starved to death, the flesh having fallen from the bones.

An old lady, meeting a Cambridge man asked him how her nephew behaved himself. "Truly, madam," says he, "he's a brave fellow, and sticks close to Catherine Hall," (name of a college.) "I vow," says she, "I feared as much; he was always hankering after the girls from a boy."

Astronomy.—An Irishman maintained in company that the sun did not make his revolution round the earth: "But how then," said one to him, is it possible, that having reached the west, where he sets, he is seen to rise in the east, if he did not pass underneath the globe?" "How puzzled you are," replied this obstinate ignorant man: "he returns the same way; and if it be not perceived, it is on account of his coming back by night."

The vanity of human life is like a river, constantly passing away, and yet constantly coming on.

THE BOOK-WORM AND HIS WIFE.

To a deep scholar said his wife,
"Would that I were a book, my life!
On me you then would some times look.
But I would be the very book
That you would mostly wish to see:
Then say, what volume should I be?"
"An almanac," said he, "my dear;
You know we change them ev'ry year."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOMETHING NEW IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

SNIDER'S UNIVERSAL STORE.

MY friends throughout the Territory will please take notice, that in connection with my Lumber Business; I have now opened a STORE for the purchase and sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds; including a

BUTCHER SHOP,

where I shall have only the best of meat. I have attached a

CARPENTER SHOP & FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

where I am prepared to furnish all articles in my line of business, of the best of Lumber, on as short notice, and as reasonable as can be afforded. Call and try.

S. C. SNIDER,
At the same old place in 14th Ward,
12-tf G. S. L. City.

SOLOMON YOUNG. JOSEPH IRWIN.

AT YOUNG AND IRWIN'S

MAMMOTH STORE,

IN EAST TEMPLE STREET,

Next door to Wm. Nixon's,

HAS recently been opened the Largest STOCK of

ASSORTED

MERCHANDISE,

Ever brought to Great Salt Lake City;

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES (Fancy and Staple),
WINES AND LIQUORS,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
PAINTS, OILS & VARNISHES,
HARDWARE AND TINWARE,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
&c., &c.,

Of every variety, quality and price;

Which they will sell as low as they can afford to all who may favor them with their patronage.

☞ Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere, if you want good Goods at reasonable prices.

☞ No trouble to show goods.
G. S. L. City, October, 1859. 10-tf

UNITED STATES

MAIL COACH



FOR THE CAPITAL!

A SEMI-WEEKLY LINE BETWEEN SALT LAKE CITY AND FILLMORE.

THE STAGES conveying the **UNITED STATES MAILS,** will leave Salt Lake City and Fillmore Post Offices every Monday and Thursday, at 7 a.m., and make the trip through in three days.

Those desirous of traveling, with safety and speed, to and from the Southern part of the Territory, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

FARES:

From Salt Lake City to Provo, - - - $3 00
" " " " " Salt Creek, - 6 00
" " " " " Fillmore City, 12 00

Fare to be paid or arranged for at the time of starting.

All Baggages or Parcels, taken by Passengers, charged extra.

JOHN M. BOLLWINKEL,
12-tf Contractor.

R. F. NESLEN

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Salt Lake City and Utah, that he has commenced business in the well-known Bakery, south of Miller, Russell & Co.'s, where he is prepared to supply his patrons with

DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Men's Clothing, Yankee Notions, &c.,

at the lowest price possible: and he trusts, by strict attention to business, coupled with just dealing, to secure a very liberal share of public patronage. Give him a call; he will be glad to see you.

GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

MRS. NESLEN is prepared to enter the MILLINERY BUSINESS.

Ladies' own materials made up into the most fashionable styles. 14-tf

LAST TRAIN

AND BEST GOODS.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & ROSS

WISH to call attention to their large assortment of MERCHANDISE now offered for sale at the Store recently occupied by C. H. BASSETT.

The people of this City and the Public generally are assured that our Stock of Goods can not be surpassed in this market, either for quality or cheapness.

We have the best variety and the largest assortment of fine dress goods ever opened in this city.

Splendid Dress Silks, Cashmeres, Merinos, Alpacas, Delaines, Lawns, Ginghams, Chambroys, Jaconett and Swiss Muslins, Challis, Ribbons, Velvets, Crinoline, and all sorts of trimmings.

Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, Parasols, and every variety of Ladies' goods.

Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimers, Tweeds, Corduroys, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and Ready made Clothing. A full list of Yankee notions.

Groceries and Dye Stuffs, &c.

A few good WAGONS of the right size. Don't forget, GOOD and CHEAP.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & ROSS,
G. S. L. City, Sept. 28, 1859. 5-tf

JAMES FERGUSON. SETH M. BLAIR.

FERGUSON & BLAIR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to them in the Territory.

OFFICE, COUNCIL HOUSE.

They will attend promptly to the Collection of all DEBTS or ACCOUNTS entrusted to their care.

BEEF, BOOTS AND SHOES, IN EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT.

WE will take Wheat in exchange for Meat, at the same rates as we are now selling for cash.

We also have on hand BOOTS, SHOES, & LEATHER, which we will exchange for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, &c.

Call and see us at Mulliner's old Stand, on East Temple Street.

☞ Hides, Bark and Oil wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.

4-tf CUMMINGS & JONES.

JNO. H. PICKNELL

HAS just opened a NEW MEAT MARKET, one door south of John Kay's, on East Temple St., where by strict attention to business he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and customers. Slaughtering for the public attended to as usual, on reasonable terms. 14-6t

GEORGE CRONYN & CO.

HAVING purchased the well SELECTED STOCK of

H. S. ELDREDGE & Co..

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., beg leave to say they have now opened the goods at Geo. Cronyn's old stand, near Bishop Hunter's, G. S. L. City, and offer them at retail. They assure the public they have put prices at a low figure.

You are invited to call and examine.

The Stock consists in part of

Staple Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

Oils, Turpentine, Alcohol,
Window Glass, Hay and Manure Forks, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths,
Cotton Yarn and Dye Stuffs, &c.

☞ TERMS, Cash or ready pay.

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS RECEIVED.
2-tf

NEW COMMISSION STORE.

THOMPSON & BROWNE,

WEST SIDE, EAST TEMPLE STREET,

OFFER for Sale GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail.

Sugar or Coffee, 3 lbs. for a Dollar.

Best Gunpowder and other TEAS, Cheap. Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, &c., cheaper than any other place. Come and see.

REFERENCE OFFICE

For all persons, of both sexes, seeking employment of any kind. Parties requiring helps or assistants, take notice. 13-tf

FAIRFIELD, CAMP FLOYD.

AT WALKER BROTHERS,

On Main Street,

CAN be found a general assortment of **GOODS AND MERCHANDISE,** consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Blankets; a fine selection of Shirts of every description, Pants, Dress and Over Coats, Hats and Caps (of good variety and styles), Notions, Choice Liquors, Wines, Tobacco and Cigars, &c.

Thankful for past patronage, they hope for a continuance of custom, and will try and merit it by being obliging and selling goods as reasonable as can be found in this section.

Our country friends will find it to their advantage to give us a call. 7-tf

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

GOODS AT COST AND CARRIAGE!

GILBERT CLEMENTS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has on hand a choice assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

which will be sold at the lowest figures.

Emigrants going East or West can be accommodated, with all they require, of the best quality and at the lowest price—such as flour, bacon, tin ware, prairie clothing, &c., &c.

East Temple Street. 1—tf.

CLAUDE CLIVE

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends that he yet holds forth at his **OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET.**

TAILORING DONE,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. A good supply of heavy CLOTHS, suitable for pants, always on hand.

Buckskin Pants, Coats, &c., made to order. Vest Patterns of the latest fashion.

Cutting done to order. **CHARGES REASONABLE.** If a fit you would have, call on

1-tf **CLAUDE.**

OCTAVE URSENBACH,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

EAST TEMPLE ST.,

IN GODBE'S DRUG STORE,

G. S. L. CITY, UTAH,

RETURNS thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes, by honest dealing and strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Being a practical Watchmaker, and having had great experience in the finest kind of watch work, particular attention will be given to that department, and warranted to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor him with their work.

Currency, Territorial, County and City Scrip, and Produce, taken for pay. 15-tf

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

IS CARRIED ON AT THE

MOUNTAINEER OFFICE;

ALSO,

POSTERS, HAND BILLS, BLANKS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS, CARDS, &c.,

Executed on the shortest notice, and at fair prices.

BOOK-BINDING

DONE IN THE NEAT AND MOST APPROVED STYLE.

CHARLES KING,

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,

CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,

EMIGRATION STREET.

REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

NEW YORK.

PULLIAM, WILLS, RANKIN & Co,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

200 Broadway, New York,

Robt. W. Pulliam. | David Rankin.
Andrew J. Wills. | Reed Mason.
H. Mc D. McKelrath. 1-tf

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.

THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in

FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,

WHERE THEY ARE SELLING

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready Made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JUDSON L. STODDARD,
THOMAS S. SMITH,
LEONARD G. RICE.
Farmington, Davis Co. 10 tf

JAMES HAGUE,

GUN AND LOCK SMITH.

[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]

RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c, carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.

Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.

☞ Call and see me. 1-tf

NEW ARRIVALS!

GILBERT & GERRISH,

HAVE just received a LARGE STOCK of SUPERIOR SELECTED

MERCHANDISE.

The Assortments chosen expressly for the Utah Market.

THEY have marked their goods at the **LOWEST FIGURES,** and assure the public that they are prepared to, and will, successfully compete with any house in the Territory in quality and price.

☞ Country dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

3-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

GOODS FOR THE PEOPLE!!

WM. NIXON,

EAST TEMPLE ST.,

NEXT DOOR NORTH OF WASHINGTON SALOON,

RESPECTFULLY invites his friends to call and examine his large and well selected stock of GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE, suited in every respect to the wants of the citizens of this Territory, as well as to the emigrant traveler, and parties fitting out for the plains.

The goods are all new and just imported from the East, where they were selected with care expressly for this market:

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CHOICE WINES & LIQUORS,

(Bottled and in Barrels,)

Tobacco and Cigars,

Of a superior quality; and

QUEENSWARE.

Also, a Choice Assortment of

Yankee Notions, Small Wares, Edgings, Laces, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.,

All of a superior quality and to be sold at prices to suit the times.

ALSO AT HIS STORE AT

FAIRFIELD,

Near CAMP FLOYD,

Can always be found every species of Merchandise needed by the farmers and the public generally, to which he respectfully calls the attention of his friends in the south.

☞ A liberal allowance made to country dealers.

Small Profits & Quick Returns!

3-tf WM. NIXON.

HUGH MOON

PRESENTS his compliments to the lovers of a superior article of

MOUNTAIN DEW!

He has made extensive improvements in his DISTILLERY, in the First Ward of this City, and is now prepared to sell a superior article of

PURE, UNADULTERATED

WHISKY.

The enlargement of his premises enables him to keep a sufficient quantity on hand to give age to his Liquor, and hence improve its quality and flavor.

He has on hand a large supply of

BRANDY, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

of his own make, the purity and good quality of which he warrants.

He has also erected, and has in full blast, an extensive

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,

on the corner East of his Distillery, under the superintendence of C. B. GARDINER, an experienced and superior blacksmith.

Plows made and repaired, horse-shoeing, and all kinds of work in the same line, attended to promptly and to the satisfaction of patrons.

The First Ward is determined to furnish no longer in the rear of the march of city improvements. 11-tf

WILLIAM FRANCE, M.D.,

SURGEON, &c.

OFFICE at Residence, South Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 1-tf

JOHN KAY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFICE—East Temple Street, at Residence. 1-tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞ OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 13th WARD, opposite City Brewery. 4-tf

MRS. HARDIE,

MIDWIFE.

RESIDENCE—North-west corner of Taylor's Buildings, north Temple St.

Reference—Dr. Wm. France and all the medical profession in the city. 13-tf

WHEAT WANTED.

CASH and Store Goods paid for WHEAT delivered at Jordan Mills, and at Jordan Mills Depot in G. S. L. City, by

10-tf FELT & ALLEN.



SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!

WILLIAM DERR

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 10-tf

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED.

HENRY E. BOWRING,

Saddle and Harness Maker,

CORNER of Main Street, next door to the Post Office, has always on hand a good assortment of Saddles, Bridles and Harness, which he will exchange for Cash, or Produce.

N. B. Carriages trimmed with neatness and despatch.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 24, 1859. 1-tf

DESERET

DRUG STORE.

W. S. GODBE

HAS just returned from California, with an extensive and well-selected Stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS;

with a full assortment of the CELEBRATED

GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES,

comprising Vegetable Pills, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Children's Panacea, Green Mountain Ointment, Dr. Libby's Pile Ointment, Sarsaparilla Compound, Dysentery Syrup, Fever and Ague Remedy, Health Bitters, Eye Lotion, and the Manual of Health;

PATENT MEDICINES

Of almost every description, selected expressly for this Territory. Also,

Soaps, Oils, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes,

DYE STUFFS, VARNISH AND TURPENTINE;

Syringes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Female Abdominal Supporters,

of the latest and most approved styles.

Prescriptions carefully filled.

1000 LBS. FRESH BALED CULTIVATED HOPS for Sale by W. S. GODBE.

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS for Sale by W. S. GODBE.

1000 LBS. HOOP IRON for Sale by W. S. GODBE.

MULES, WAGONS, and HARNESS for Sale. W. S. GODBE.

All kinds of grain taken in payment. 15-1m

THE

DESERET STORE

HAS AGAIN BEEN OPENED BY

MERIT L. YOUNG.

STAPLE

GROCERIES,

AT COST AND FREIGHT.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.,

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

THE undersigned having determined to close his business at the earliest convenience possible, will in future sell all

STAPLE GROCERIES,

BY THE PACKAGE, AT COST AND FREIGHT,

consisting of the following articles:—

Brown and Crushed SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, POWDER, SHOT, and LEAD; ROPE, WINDOW GLASS, BED CORDS, RAISINS, SARDINES, with numerous other articles:

Also, a large and complete Stock of STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

And a well selected stock of

DRESS SILKS, HOSIERIES, &c.,

Which will be sold

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Also, a large stock of the above Goods at my Store at

CAMP FLOYD,

to which the attention of farmers and others is invited.

Give us a call at the **DESERET STORE,** and buy cheap!

MERIT L. YOUNG.

P. S.—I am prepared to do any amount of STORAGE that is offered.

☞ 60 barrels Superior LIQUORS for Sale on Commission, at Reduced Prices. Call and see. 10-tf